AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

LISTING OF CLAIMS

1. (Currently Amended) A magnetic powder comprising:

an alloy composition represented by $R_x(Fe_{1-y}Co_y)_{100-x-z-w}B_zNb_w$ (where R is at least one rare-earth element that consists of Nd and Pr, x is 7.1 – 9.9 at%, y is 0 - 0.30, z is 4.6 – 6.9 at%, and w is 0.2 – 3.5 at%); and

the magnetic powder including a composite structure having a soft magnetic phase and a hard magnetic phase, the soft magnetic phase being constrained through the coupling of the surrounding hard magnetic phase so that the magnetic powder exhibits functions like a hard magnetic body,

wherein the magnetic powder has an average particle size in the range of 0.5 – ~~150~~ 80 μm, and has magnetic properties in which, when the magnetic powder is mixed with a binding resin and molded into an isotropic bonded magnet having a density ρ [Mg/m^3], a maximum magnetic energy product $(BH)_{max}$[kJ/m^3] at room temperature satisfies the relationship represented by the formula $(BH)_{max}/\rho^2[x10^{-9}J\cdot m^3/g^2] \geq 2.2$, and an intrinsic coercive force (H_{CJ}) at room temperature is in the range of ~~400~~ 478 - 720 kA/m.

2. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet having a density ρ [Mg/m^3] by mixing with a binding resin and then molding, the remanent magnetic flux density

Br[T] at room temperature satisfies the relationship represented by the formula of Br/ρ [$x10^{-6}T \cdot m^3/g$] ≥ 0.125.

3. (Currently Amended) A magnetic powder composed of an alloy composition represented by $R_x(Fe_{1-y}Co_y)_{100-x-z-w}B_zNb_w$ (where R is at least one rare-earth element that consists of Nd and Pr, x is 7.1 – 9.9at%, y is 0 – 0.30, z is 4.6 – 6.9at%, and w is 0.1 – 3.5at%), the magnetic powder being constituted from a composite structure having a soft magnetic phase and a hard magnetic phase, wherein the magnetic powder has an average particle size in the range of 0.5 – ~~150~~ 80 μm, and magnetic properties in which, when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet having a density ρ [Mg/m^3] by mixing with a binding resin and then molding the remanent magnetic flux density Br[T] at room temperature satisfies the relationship represented by the formula of Br/ρ [$x10^{-6}T \cdot m^3/g$] ≥ 0.125.

4. (Currently Amended) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 3, wherein when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnetic by mixing with a binding resin and then molding, the intrinsic coercive force (H_{cj}) of the magnet at room temperature is in the range of 478 ~~400~~ – 720 kA/m.

5. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein when the magnetic powder is formed into an isotropic bonded magnet by mixing with a binding resin and then molding the absolute value of the irreversible flux loss (initial flux loss) is equal to or less than 6.2%.

6. (Cancelled)

7. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein a ratio of Pr with respect to the total mass of said R is 5 – 75%.

8. (Cancelled)

9. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic powder has been obtained by quenching the alloy in a molten state.

10. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic powder has been obtained by milling a melt spun ribbon of the alloy produced on a cooling roll.

11. (Previously Presented) The magnetic powder as claimed in claim 1, wherein the magnetic powder has been subjected to a heat treatment for at least once during the manufacturing process or after its manufacture.

12. – 26. (Cancelled)